

ISP WP 79(B)

Public Health
RA
421
.W943
1979

SUMMARY

World Population 1979

Recent Demographic
Estimates for the Countries and
Regions of the World

U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC
ANALYSIS



U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Vincent P. Barabba, Director

Daniel B. Levine, Deputy Director

Meyer Zitter, Assistant Director
for International Programs

INTERNATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC DATA CENTER

Samuel Baum, Chief

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared by the staff of the International Demographic Data Center. It was organized and edited by **Ellen Jamison**, Chief, Demographic Analysis Branch, who also collaborated with **Eduardo E. Arriaga**, Special Assistant for International Demographic Methods, and **James F. Spitzer**, Demographic Analysis Branch, in supervising the preparation of the demographic content of the report. The staffs of the Center's two branches compiled the data and prepared the estimates. Demographic Analysis Branch: **Amara Bachu**, **Martha A. Bargar**, **Paul R. Campbell**, **Sharon E. Kirmeyer**, and **Michael K. Roof**; Data Evaluation Branch: **Glenda S. Finch**, **Frank B. Hobbs**, **Peter D. Johnson**, **Roger G. Kramer**, **Sylvia D. Quick**, **Patricia M. Rowe**, and **Peter O. Way**. The assistance during the summer of 1979 of **Leslie G. Street** in the preparation of the estimates is greatly appreciated.

We are grateful to **Mary S. Malachi**, Demographic Analysis Branch, as well as to the staff of the Foreign Demographic Analysis Division, in particular **John S. Aird** and **Godfrey S. Baldwin**, for their assistance in compiling data for most European and Communist countries; and to **Louise Miller**, and **Jennifer M. Peck**, National and State Population Estimates Branch, Population Division, for their assistance in providing data for the United States and the outlying areas.

Thanks are due to our statistical assistants, **Josephine M. Babbitt**, **Vivian J. Cash**, **Clarice R. Dewberry**, and **John R. Gibson** for verifying the calculations; to **Dorothy M. Johnson** for aggregating the individual country data to world regions and world totals, and to **Gordon MacMahon**, who typed and coordinated the various drafts of the data sheets with the assistance of **Mary Jane Adams**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, and **Patricia A. Kirkpatrick**.

We wish to express our gratitude to the national statistical offices and other national and international organizations worldwide, without whose generous collaboration this kind of report would not be possible. In particular, we are grateful to the United Nations Population Division and Statistical Office, as well as the U.N. regional economic commissions (ECA, ESCAP, and ECWA), the Latin American Demographic Center (CELADE), and the South Pacific Commission for their fine cooperation. Numerous individual researchers, both at home and abroad, have also provided considerable assistance in alerting us to data sources and commenting on the estimates.

This report was prepared under a Resources Support Services Agreement with the Development Support Bureau, U.S. Agency for International Development.

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. *World Population 1979—
Summary—Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries
and Regions of the World*. Washington, D. C. 1980

Introduction

This report presents summary demographic data for the world, regions, subregions, and countries. More detailed statistics, as well as source references and notes on derivation of the estimates, may be found in the full report, U.S. Bureau of the Census, *World Population 1979—Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World*, Washington, D.C., 1980.

Population Growth in the World and the Major Regions: 1950 to 1979

Recent demographic estimates for the countries of the world, when aggregated to regional and world totals, confirm the trends of declining population growth rates that have been observed in the world as a whole and in many regions during the past few years. Nevertheless, substantial absolute increases in population size are still occurring all over the world, and not all regions have yet experienced a deceleration in their rates of growth.

With an estimated 4.4 billion inhabitants, the world population at midyear 1979 was 44 percent larger than in 1960 and 74 percent larger than in 1950. The world's people are unevenly distributed among the various nations, with half of the population located in only 4 countries (see figure 1), and a fourth in the next 16 largest countries. Differential growth rates among the regions have resulted in a gradually shifting distribution of population over the last three decades (figure 2), so that the share of the world's population in Africa, Asia, and Latin America has been growing and the share in Northern America, Europe, and the Soviet Union has been diminishing.

By far the largest population is found in Asia, with an estimated 2.6 billion in 1979, up from 1.4 billion in 1950 (figure 3). The populations of both Africa and Latin America have more than doubled since 1950. Africa's population increased from 220 million in 1950 to 458 million in 1979, and Latin America's from 164 million to 353 million during the same period.

Wide variation in crude birth and death rates are evident among the regions, as shown in figure 4. The estimated average rates for the world in 1978 were about 28 births and 11 deaths per 1,000 population, resulting in a rate of natural

increase of about 1.7 percent. The crude birth rate in Africa (46 per 1,000 population) is still very much above the world average, and nearly 40 percent above the average for less developed countries. The crude birth rate in Latin America (33 per 1,000) is slightly above and that in Asia (30 per 1,000) is close to the world average. The crude death rate shows a similar pattern for Africa and Asia—considerably above and close to the world average, respectively. However, in Latin America the death rate is somewhat lower than the world average, resembling more closely the crude death rates in the more developed than the less developed regions.

Considering some more detailed measures of mortality, namely life expectancy at birth and infant mortality, it has been noted that data are not available for many countries. Nevertheless, it is possible to make cross-country comparisons for countries with available data for some date in the 1970's. Figure 5 shows, as do the data on crude death rates, that mortality is still very high in Africa where life expectancies are below 45 years in several countries and where infant mortality rates above 100 are more the norm than the exception. Figure 6 shows similar data for Asia, where there is greater diversity among the countries. In general, the data are more recent for Asia than for Africa, which may account in part for the generally better mortality situation. Nevertheless, there are some countries, particularly Afghanistan, where life expectancy is very low and infant mortality is higher than in any African country with data in the 1970's. Finally, in figure 7 one notes that in Latin America mortality is generally lower and the life expectancy figures and infant mortality rates, just as the crude death rates, resemble more closely those of the more developed than the typical less developed country.

Turning to a consideration of recent international migration, several distinct population movements can be identified in each of the major regions of the world. The most dominant feature of migration in Africa during recent years is the large-scale movement of refugees between countries within the region. Additionally, several of the newly independent nations have witnessed an emigration of segments of their foreign-born populations after independence. Migration in Asia is characterized by the large-scale movement of refugees from Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam to other countries of first asylum in Eastern South Asia, as well as by permanent relocation of refugees in various countries of Europe and North America. Labor migration remains an important aspect of population movement within Western South Asia. Although there are intraregional population movements within Latin America, emigration to Europe and North America is more typical. The European and North American regions may be characterized as regions of destination, even

though there is considerable intraregional migration in both. In the case of Oceania, migration is dominated by immigration to Australia.

The differing levels of fertility, mortality, and migration among the various world regions combine to produce regional growth rates that vary considerably as well. In spite of the high death rate in Africa, the growth rate has been increasing steadily (figure 8), to become, at 2.9 percent in 1978, the highest of any continent. In Latin America, on the other hand, the population growth rate has been declining, particularly during the last decade, but it still remains fairly high, about 2.3 percent in 1978. In Asia, the trend of population growth is heavily influenced by the situation in Mainland China, about which little is known for certain. The population loss in Mainland China during the early 1960's, as portrayed by the official data, causes a reversal of the Asian trend for

that period. In general, there has been a downward trend in Asian population growth rates since about the mid-1960's, with the 1978 rate having reached a moderate level in world terms, about 1.8 percent, or the lowest rate among the developing regions. Among the more developed regions, population growth rates have been below 1.0 percent in Europe and the Soviet Union since the mid-1960's and in Northern America since the early 1970's.

In considering the generally declining population growth rates during recent years, the distinction should be made between these rates and the absolute increases in numbers of people. As shown below with actual estimates from this report, a declining growth rate, if applied to an increasingly large population, does not necessarily lead to smaller numbers of people added to the population each year:

| Region and time period from midyear | Population (millions) | | Absolute increase (millions) | Population growth rate (percent) |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Beginning of period | End of period | | |
| World | | | | |
| 1968 to 1969 | 3,576 | 3,651 | 74.6 | 2.1 |
| 1978 to 1979 | 4,331 | 4,406 | 74.9 | 1.7 |
| Africa | | | | |
| 1968 to 1969 | 338 | 347 | 9.1 | 2.7 |
| 1978 to 1979 | 445 | 458 | 13.1 | 2.9 |
| Asia | | | | |
| 1968 to 1969 | 2,037 | 2,088 | 50.3 | 2.4 |
| 1978 to 1979 | 2,536 | 2,583 | 47.2 | 1.8 |
| Latin America | | | | |
| 1968 to 1969 | 269 | 276 | 7.1 | 2.6 |
| 1978 to 1979 | 345 | 353 | 8.0 | 2.3 |
| North America, Europe, and Soviet Union | | | | |
| 1968 to 1969 | 913 | 921 | 7.7 | 0.8 |
| 1978 to 1979 | 984 | 990 | 6.3 | 0.6 |
| Oceania | | | | |
| 1968 to 1969 | 18.6 | 19.0 | 0.4 | 2.1 |
| 1978 to 1979 | 22.2 | 22.5 | 0.3 | 1.3 |

Thus, although the estimated annual world population growth rate of 1.7 percent for midyear 1978 to 1979 was a fifth lower than the rate (2.1 percent) for a comparable period 10 years earlier, the absolute annual increase of the population was essentially the same, 75 million. In the case of Africa, the combination of an increasing growth rate and a growing base population has led to a sharp rise in the annual absolute growth of the population; the absolute increase

during 1978 to 1979 was 44 percent larger than the increase during 1968 to 1969. Asia was unique among the developing regions in that the absolute annual increment, as well as the population growth rate, was smaller during 1978-79 than 1968-69. In Latin America, although the growth rate declined from 2.6 percent in 1968-69 to 2.3 percent in 1978-79, the absolute increment during the latter period was nearly a million larger.

Table 1. **World Population, 1979, and Vital Rates, 1978, by Continent and Development Category**

| Region | Estimated population July 1, 1979 (thousands) | 1978 | | Rate of growth (percent) |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | |
| World ¹ | 4,406,347 | 27-29 | 11-12 | 1.7-1.8 |
| More developed..... | 1,123,382 | 15 | 10 | 0.7 |
| Less developed ¹ | 3,282,965 | 32-34 | 12-13 | 2.0-2.2 |
| Africa ² | 458,231 | 45-47 | 17-18 | 2.7-3.0 |
| Asia ¹ | 2,582,861 | 28-31 | 11-12 | 1.8-2.0 |
| More developed..... | 115,880 | 15 | 6 | 0.9 |
| Less developed ¹ | 2,466,981 | 29-32 | 11-12 | 1.8-2.0 |
| Latin America ² | 352,821 | 32-33 | 9 | 2.3-2.4 |
| Northern America ³ | 244,391 | 15 | 9 | 0.8 |
| Europe and Soviet Union ³ | 745,587 | 15 | 10 | 0.6 |
| Oceania..... | 22,457 | 21 | 9 | 1.3 |
| More developed..... | 17,524 | 16 | 8 | 1.0 |
| Less developed..... | 4,932 | 40 | 12-13 | 2.4 |
| Excluding Mainland China: | | | | |
| World ¹ | 3,394,150 | 29-30 | 12-13 | 1.7-1.8 |
| Less developed ¹ | 2,270,768 | 36-38 | 14 | 2.3-2.4 |
| Asia ¹ | 1,570,664 | 33-35 | 13-14 | 2.0-2.1 |
| Less developed ¹ | 1,454,784 | 35-37 | 14 | 2.1-2.3 |

¹The base population used in calculating the 1978 vital rates excludes the populations of Kampuchea and Vietnam, for which no estimates of 1978 vital rates were available.

²Less developed.

³More developed.

Note: For a list of countries by development category, see pp.32-33.

Table 2. World Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Continent and Development Category: 1950 to 1979

| Region | Midyear population (thousands) | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1979 | 1975 | 1970 | 1965 | 1960 | 1955 |
| World..... | 4,406,347 | 4,108,736 | 3,727,288 | 3,357,687 | 3,059,498 | 2,772,766 |
| More developed..... | 1,123,382 | 1,093,157 | 1,048,665 | 1,002,307 | 945,098 | 887,178 |
| Less developed..... | 3,282,965 | 3,015,579 | 2,678,622 | 2,355,380 | 2,114,399 | 1,885,588 |
| Africa ¹ | 458,231 | 408,508 | 356,130 | 312,074 | 275,224 | 244,984 |
| Asia..... | 2,582,861 | 2,393,255 | 2,139,993 | 1,890,958 | 1,714,583 | 1,540,275 |
| More developed..... | 115,880 | 111,573 | 104,345 | 98,883 | 94,092 | 89,815 |
| Less developed..... | 2,466,981 | 2,281,682 | 2,035,648 | 1,792,075 | 1,620,491 | 1,450,460 |
| Latin America ¹ | 352,821 | 320,906 | 282,895 | 247,760 | 215,651 | 187,480 |
| Northern America ² | 244,391 | 236,401 | 226,309 | 214,075 | 198,662 | 181,740 |
| Europe and Soviet Union ² | 745,587 | 728,340 | 702,541 | 675,281 | 639,612 | 604,210 |
| Oceania..... | 22,457 | 21,325 | 19,420 | 17,538 | 15,767 | 14,078 |
| More developed..... | 17,524 | 16,842 | 15,471 | 14,068 | 12,733 | 11,413 |
| Less developed..... | 4,932 | 4,483 | 3,949 | 3,470 | 3,034 | 2,665 |
| Excluding Mainland China: | | | | | | |
| World..... | 3,394,150 | 3,159,025 | 2,878,940 | 2,621,633 | 2,377,939 | 2,161,181 |
| Less developed..... | 2,270,768 | 2,065,868 | 1,830,274 | 1,619,326 | 1,432,840 | 1,274,003 |
| Asia..... | 1,570,664 | 1,443,544 | 1,291,645 | 1,154,904 | 1,033,024 | 928,690 |
| Less developed..... | 1,454,784 | 1,331,971 | 1,187,300 | 1,056,021 | 938,932 | 838,875 |
| Region | Average annual rate of growth (percent) | | | | | |
| | 1975-79 | 1970-75 | 1965-70 | 1960-65 | 1955-60 | 1950-55 |
| World..... | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| More developed..... | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Less developed..... | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Africa ¹ | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Asia..... | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| More developed..... | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| Less developed..... | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Latin America ¹ | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Northern America ² | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Europe and Soviet Union ² | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Oceania..... | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| More developed..... | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Less developed..... | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Excluding Mainland China: | | | | | | |
| World..... | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Less developed..... | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Asia..... | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Less developed..... | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 |

¹Less developed.

²More developed.

Note: For a list of countries by development category, see pp. 32-33.

Table 3. Countries Ranked by Population Size: 1979
(Population in thousands)

| | | | |
|---|-----------|------------------------|--------|
| 1. China, <i>Mainland</i> | 1,012,197 | 42. Kenya | 15,778 |
| 2. India | 667,326 | 43. Czechoslovakia | 15,239 |
| 3. Soviet Union | 263,400 | 44. Afghanistan | 14,699 |
| 4. United States | 220,584 | 45. Nepal | 14,608 |
| 5. Indonesia | 148,085 | | |
| 6. Brazil | 119,175 | 46. Sri Lanka | 14,594 |
| 7. Japan | 115,880 | 47. Venezuela | 14,539 |
| 8. Bangladesh | 88,092 | 48. Australia | 14,417 |
| 9. Pakistan | 84,075 | 49. Netherlands | 14,029 |
| 10. Nigeria | 74,595 | 50. Malaysia | 13,674 |
| 11. Mexico | 65,770 | 51. Uganda | 13,225 |
| 12. Federal Republic of Germany | 61,302 | 52. Iraq | 12,908 |
| 13. Italy | 56,877 | 53. Ghana | 11,742 |
| 14. United Kingdom | 55,901 | 54. Chile | 10,848 |
| 15. France | 53,478 | 55. Hungary | 10,710 |
| 16. Vietnam | 52,127 | 56. Mozambique | 10,030 |
| 17. Philippines | 47,678 | 57. Belgium | 9,849 |
| 18. Thailand | 46,687 | 58. Portugal | 9,843 |
| 19. Turkey | 44,561 | 59. Cuba | 9,824 |
| 20. Egypt | 40,993 | 60. Greece | 9,444 |
| 21. Republic of Korea | 39,140 | 61. Saudi Arabia | 9,292 |
| 22. Iran | 37,430 | 62. Bulgaria | 8,827 |
| 23. Spain | 37,077 | 63. Syria | 8,506 |
| 24. Poland | 35,227 | 64. Madagascar | 8,349 |
| 25. Burma | 33,590 | 65. Cameroon | 8,323 |
| 26. Ethiopia | 31,780 | 66. Sweden | 8,296 |
| 27. Zaire | 28,090 | 67. Ecuador | 7,763 |
| 28. South Africa | 27,799 | 68. Ivory Coast | 7,761 |
| 29. Argentina | 27,210 | 69. Austria | 7,506 |
| 30. Colombia | 26,205 | 70. Zimbabwe | 7,254 |
| 31. Canada | 23,688 | 71. Guatemala | 6,849 |
| 32. Yugoslavia | 22,174 | 72. Upper Volta | 6,661 |
| 33. Romania | 22,057 | 73. Angola | 6,543 |
| 34. Morocco | 20,368 | 74. Mali | 6,464 |
| 35. Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 18,717 | 75. Switzerland | 6,343 |
| 36. Sudan | 18,167 | 76. Tunisia | 6,312 |
| 37. Algeria | 18,145 | 77. Malawi | 5,862 |
| 38. China, <i>Taiwan</i> | 17,456 | 78. Kampuchea | 5,767 |
| 39. Tanzania | 17,364 | 79. Haiti | 5,670 |
| 40. Peru | 17,164 | 80. Zambia | 5,649 |
| 41. German Democratic Republic | 16,758 | 81. Dominican Republic | 5,551 |
| | | 82. Senegal | 5,532 |
| | | 83. Niger | 5,346 |
| | | 84. Guinea | 5,275 |
| | | 85. Bolivia | 5,213 |

Table 3. Countries Ranked by Population Size: 1979—(Continued)
(Population in thousands)

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 86. Yemen (Sana) | 5,126 | 131. Guyana | 832 |
| 87. Denmark | 5,118 | 132. Botswana | 764 |
| 88. Rwanda | 4,955 | 133. Guinea-Bissau | 638 |
| 89. Hong Kong | 4,900 | 134. Gabon | 637 |
| 90. Finland | 4,764 | 135. Cyprus | 620 |
| 91. El Salvador | 4,662 | 136. Fiji | 618 |
| 92. Chad | 4,528 | 137. The Gambia | 585 |
| 93. Burundi | 4,192 | 138. Swaziland | 541 |
| 94. Norway | 4,074 | 139. Reunion | 503 |
| 95. Israel | 3,783 | 140. Gaza Strip | 420 |
| 96. Honduras | 3,645 | 141. Suriname | 404 |
| 97. Somalia | 3,474 | 142. Djibouti | 386 |
| 98. Laos | 3,440 | 143. Bahrain | 370 |
| 99. Puerto Rico | 3,395 | 144. Comoros | 359 |
| 100. Benin | 3,379 | 145. Luxembourg | 358 |
| 101. Ireland | 3,365 | 146. Malta | 347 |
| 102. Sierra Leone | 3,309 | 147. Cape Verde | 328 |
| 103. Jordan | 3,189 | 148. Guadeloupe | 312 |
| 104. Paraguay | 3,117 | 149. Martinique | 310 |
| 105. New Zealand | 3,107 | 150. Macao | 282 |
| 106. Papua New Guinea | 3,067 | 151. Barbados | 279 |
| 107. Lebanon | 2,943 | 152. Equatorial Guinea | 244 |
| 108. Libya | 2,920 | 153. Netherlands Antilles | 240 |
| 109. Uruguay | 2,910 | 154. The Bahamas | 236 |
| 110. Albania | 2,626 | 155. Iceland | 226 |
| 111. Togo | 2,544 | 156. Solomon Islands | 222 |
| 112. Nicaragua | 2,365 | 157. Brunei | 213 |
| 113. Singapore | 2,363 | 158. Qatar | 210 |
| 114. Central African Republic | 2,284 | 159. Samoa | 155 |
| 115. Jamaica | 2,215 | 160. Belize | 152 |
| 116. Costa Rica | 2,184 | 161. Maldives | 150 |
| 117. Panama | 1,876 | 162. French Polynesia | 144 |
| 118. Yemen (Aden) | 1,863 | 163. New Caledonia | 136 |
| 119. Liberia | 1,788 | 164. Pacific Islands | 131 |
| 120. Mongolia | 1,616 | 165. Channel Islands | 130 |
| 121. Congo | 1,508 | 166. Saint Lucia | 121 |
| 122. Mauritania | 1,474 | 167. Guam | 117 |
| 123. Lesotho | 1,305 | 168. New Hebrides | 114 |
| 124. Kuwait | 1,277 | 169. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 111 |
| 125. Bhutan | 1,273 | 170. Grenada | 105 |
| 126. Trinidad and Tobago | 1,150 | 171. Virgin Islands | 99 |
| 127. Namibia | 994 | 172. Tonga | 96 |
| 128. Mauritius | 941 | 173. Western Sahara | 94 |
| 129. United Arab Emirates | 871 | 174. Sao Tome and Principe | 82 |
| 130. Oman | 864 | | |

Table 3. **Countries Ranked by Population Size: 1979**—(Continued)
(Population in thousands)

| | | | |
|---|----|--------------------------------|----|
| 175. Dominica | 78 | 187. Gibraltar | 29 |
| 176. Antigua | 74 | 188. Monaco | 26 |
| 177. Isle of Man | 64 | 189. Liechtenstein | 26 |
| 178. Seychelles | 64 | 190. San Marino | 21 |
| 179. French Guiana | 63 | 191. Cook Islands | 19 |
| 180. Bermuda | 63 | 192. Cayman Islands | 17 |
| 181. Saint Christopher- Nevis-Anguilla | 57 | 193. British Virgin Islands | 12 |
| 182. Kiribati | 57 | 194. Montserrat | 11 |
| 183. Greenland | 49 | 195. Wallis and Futuna | 10 |
| 184. Faroe Islands | 43 | 196. Nauru | 8 |
| 185. Andorra | 34 | 197. Tuvalu | 7 |
| 186. American Samoa | 32 | 198. Turks and Caicos Islands | 7 |
| | | 199. Saint Helena | 6 |
| | | 200. Saint Pierre and Miquelon | 6 |

Figure 1.
Distribution of World Population: 1979

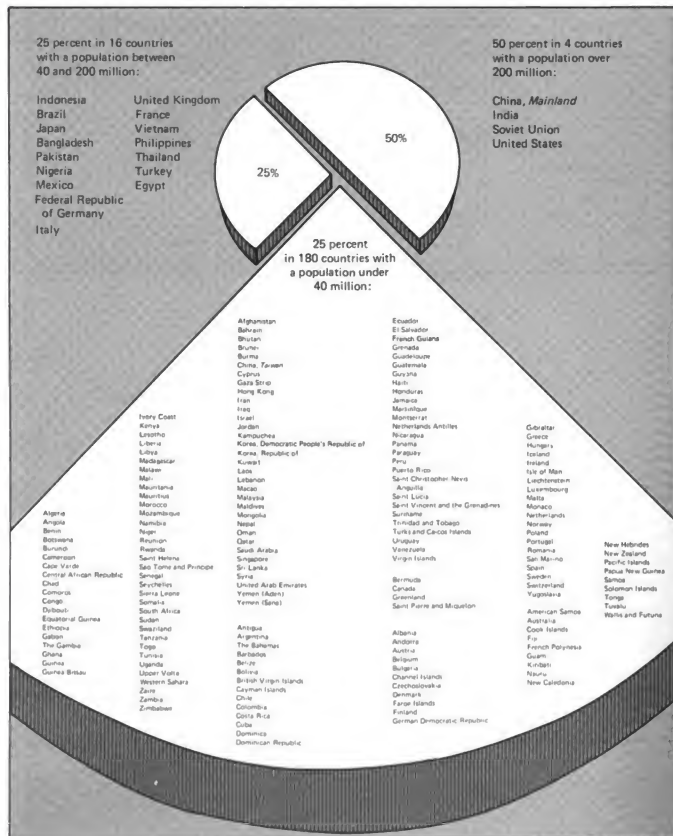


Figure 2.

Distribution of World Population by Region: 1950 to 1979

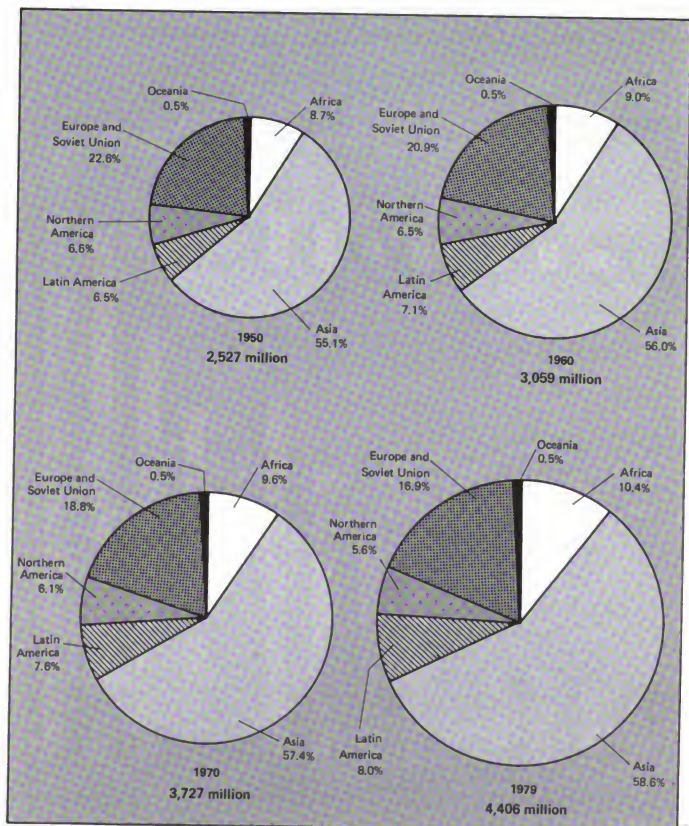


Figure 3.
**Population of the World and
 Regions: 1950 to 1979**

(Population in millions)

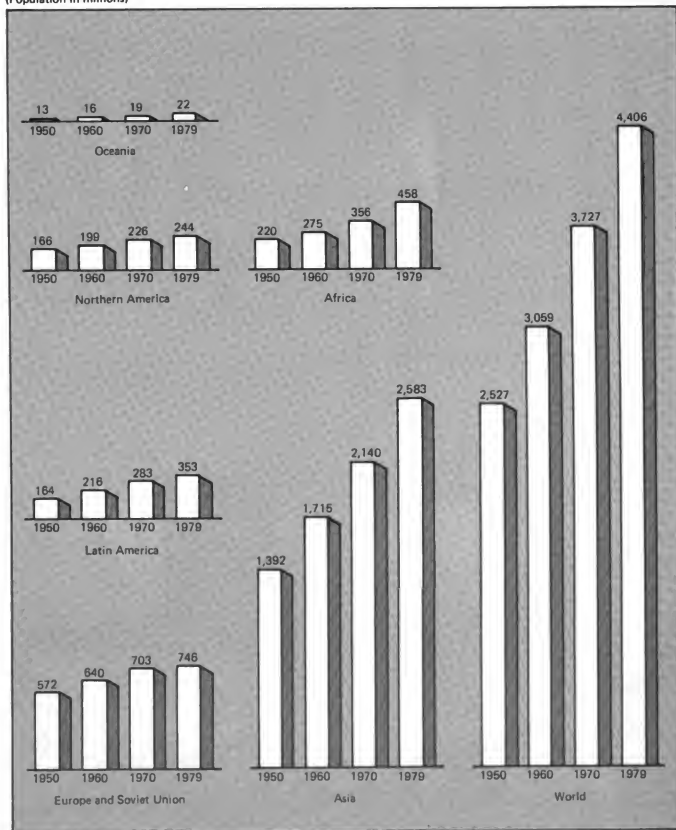


Figure 4.

Birth Rates, Death Rates, and Rates of Natural Increase for the World and Regions: 1978

(Rate per 1,000 population)

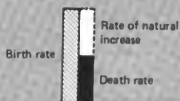
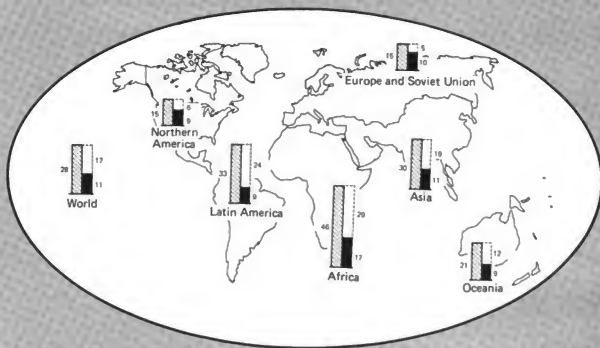
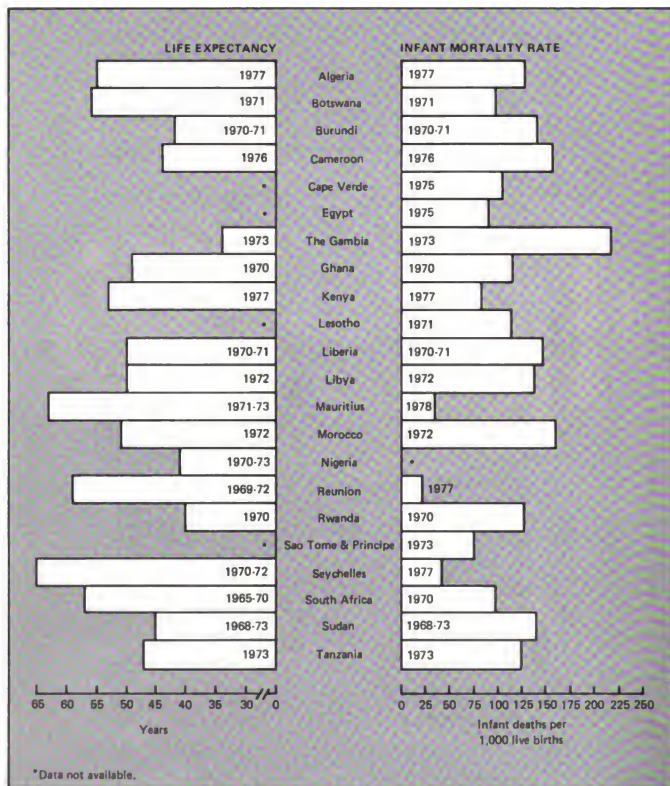


Figure 5.

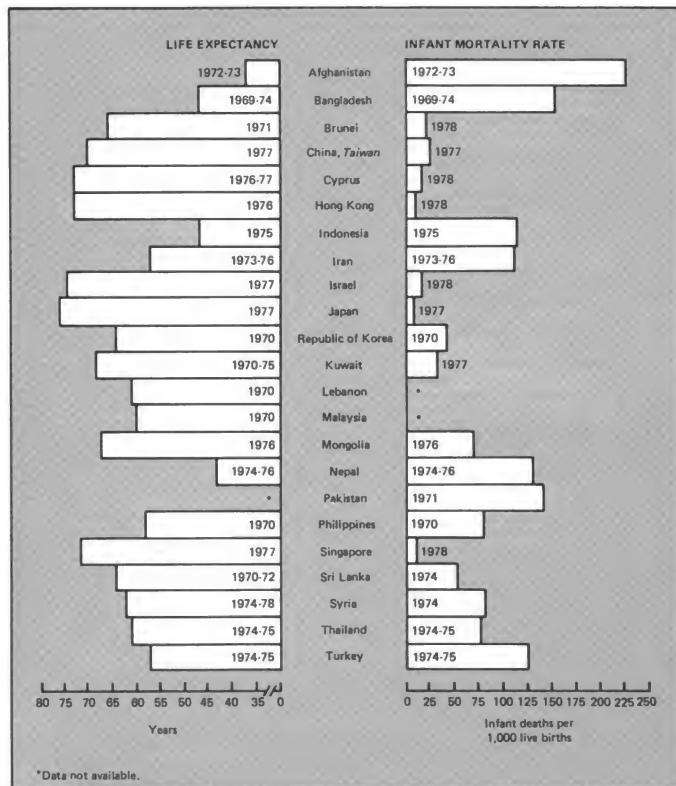
Life Expectancy at Birth and Infant Mortality Rates for Africa



Note: Figure shows most recent year for countries with benchmark data in the 1970's.

Figure 6.

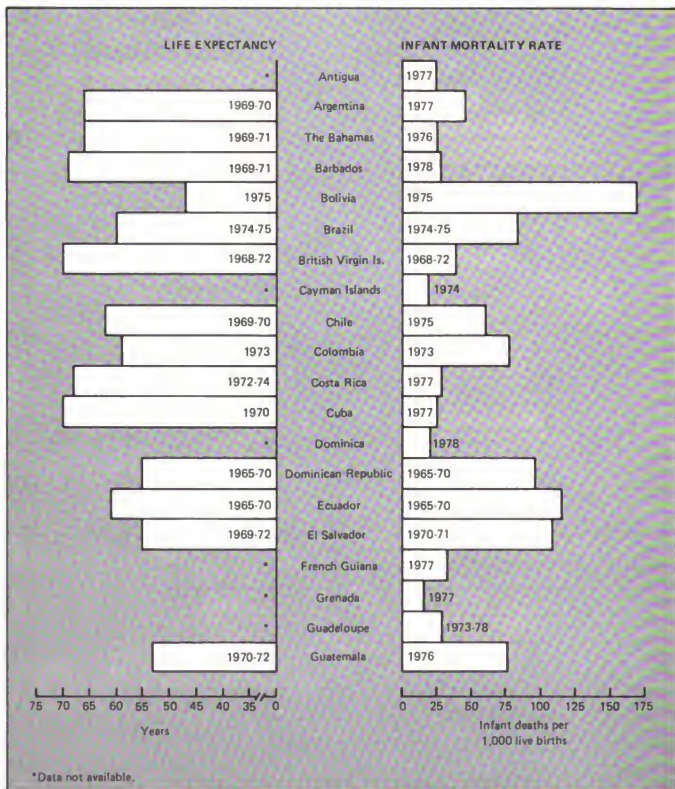
Life Expectancy at Birth and Infant Mortality Rates for Asia



Note: Figure shows most recent year for countries with benchmark data in the 1970's.

Figure 7.

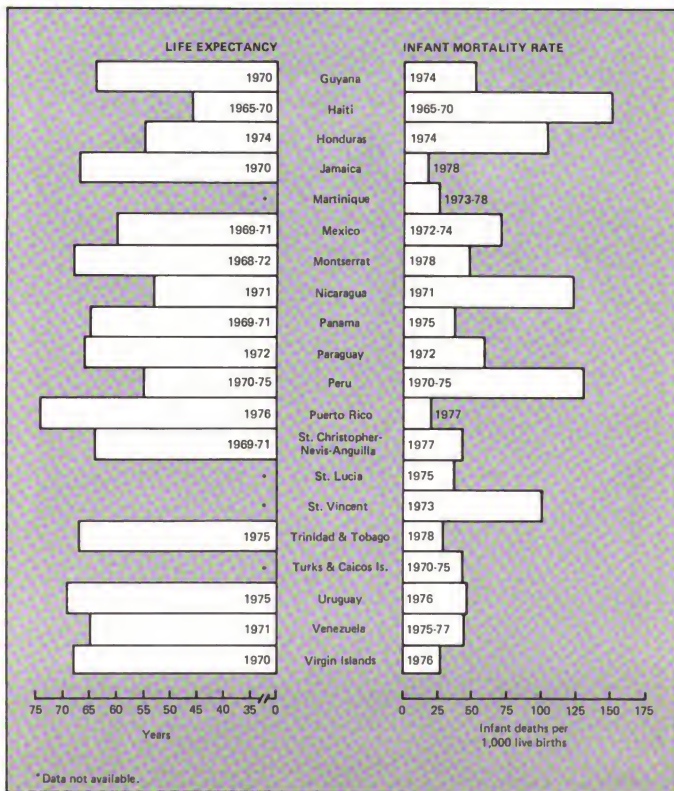
Life Expectancy at Birth and Infant Mortality Rates for Latin America



Note: Figure shows most recent year for countries with benchmark data in the 1970's.

Figure 7.

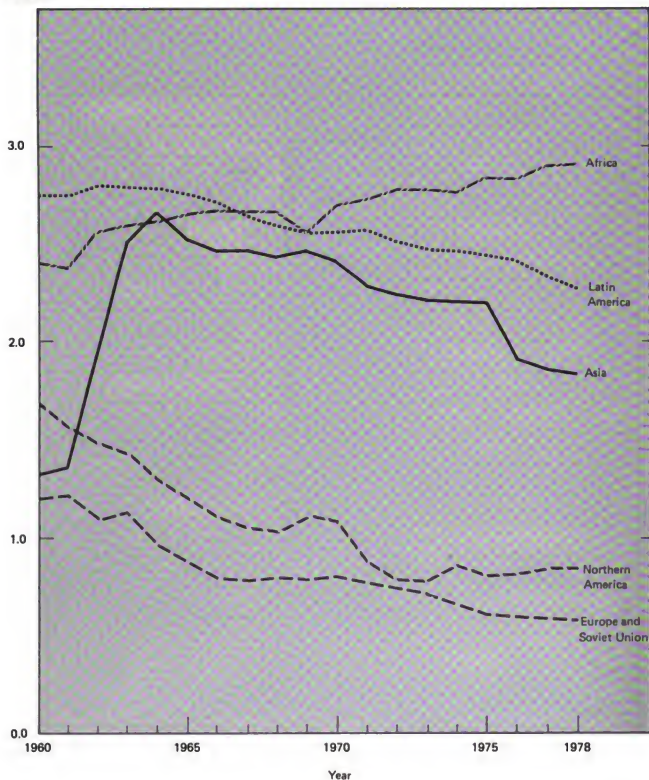
Life Expectancy at Birth and Infant Mortality Rates for Latin America—(Continued)



Note: Figure shows most recent year for countries with benchmark data in the 1970's.

Figure 8.
**Annual Population Growth Rates for Regions
 of the World: 1960 to 1978**

Percent



Note: Growth rates for Australia and New Zealand are combined with those for Europe and the Soviet Union; growth rates for the remainder of Oceania are combined with those for Asia.



**Data
for Continents
by
Subregions
and
Countries**

Table A-1. **Population of Africa, 1979, and Vital Rates, 1978, by Subregion**

| Subregion | Estimated population July 1, 1979 (thousands) | 1978 | | |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | Rate of growth (percent) |
| Africa..... | 458,231 | 45-47 | 17-18 | 2.7-3.0 |
| Eastern Africa..... | 130,165 | 46-50 | 18-20 | 2.7-3.0 |
| Middle Africa..... | 52,238 | 44-48 | 19-21 | 2.6-3.1 |
| Northern Africa..... | 106,999 | 42-43 | 13 | 3.0 |
| Southern Africa..... | 31,402 | 36-38 | 12-13 | 2.1-2.2 |
| Western Africa..... | 137,427 | 48-51 | 18-21 | 2.8-3.2 |

Table A-2. **Population of Africa and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Subregion: 1950 to 1979**

| Subregion | Midyear population (thousands) | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1979 | 1975 | 1970 | 1965 | 1960 | 1955 |
| Africa..... | 458,231 | 408,508 | 356,130 | 312,074 | 275,224 | 244,984 |
| Eastern Africa..... | 130,165 | 115,888 | 100,875 | 88,383 | 78,096 | 69,495 |
| Middle Africa..... | 52,238 | 46,926 | 41,540 | 36,716 | 32,746 | 29,761 |
| Northern Africa..... | 106,999 | 95,258 | 83,440 | 73,452 | 65,219 | 57,901 |
| Southern Africa..... | 31,402 | 28,714 | 25,347 | 22,169 | 19,399 | 17,234 |
| Western Africa..... | 137,427 | 121,723 | 104,928 | 91,354 | 79,764 | 70,592 |

| Subregion | Average annual rate of growth (percent) | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1975-79 | 1970-75 | 1965-70 | 1960-65 | 1955-60 | 1950-55 |
| Africa..... | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Eastern Africa..... | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Middle Africa..... | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| Northern Africa..... | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Southern Africa..... | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Western Africa..... | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 |

Note: For a list of countries comprising each subregion, see *Composition of Subregions*, pp.32-33.

Population Growth in Africa: 1950 to 1979

The African continent is a less developed region with a combination of vital rates unique in today's world—a very high fertility level and a moderately high mortality level. This combination has produced an exceedingly high population growth rate, which is estimated to have increased steadily from 2.2 percent annually in the 1950-55 period to 2.9 percent annually in the 1975-79 period. Since 1970, Africa has had the highest population growth rate of any region of the world. The African share of world population increased from less than 9 percent in 1950 to more than 10 percent in 1979. With the exception of Southern Africa, all the subregions of Africa exhibit a pattern of accelerating growth rates during the 1950-79 period.

Southern Africa has the lowest crude birth rate in Africa as well as a relatively low crude death rate. Southern Africa's average annual population growth rate increased from 2.3 percent in the 1950-55 period to 2.7 percent in the 1960-70 period. Since that time, however, the growth rate has been decreasing due to fertility reductions during 1970-79 and net international emigration during the 1975-79 period, including emigration of European and other non-African populations. The average annual population growth rate of Southern Africa reached 2.2 percent in 1975-79, nearly one-fourth lower than the African average. The trends for this subregion reflect population dynamics in the nation of South Africa, which constitutes nearly 90 percent of the subregion's population.

Northern Africa has the second lowest fertility rate among Africa's regions and relatively low mortality rates. Northern Africa's growth rate increased gradually from 2.4 percent in the 1950-65 period to 2.9 percent in the 1975-79 period. The estimated 1978 annual growth rate for Northern Africa was 3.0 percent, with higher rates in a number of countries, including Algeria, Libya, Sudan, and Western Sahara. In Algeria, the growth rate was higher in 1978 than in the 1965-75 period due to the cessation of the former heavy emigration to France. Libya's growth rate in recent years would have been even higher except for emigration of a reported 100,000 Egyptians between mid-1977 and mid-1979. The growth rate in the Sudan estimated for 1978 (3.6-3.8 percent) reflects a high rate of natural increase combined with significant net immigration. An influx of refugees from Ethiopia and other countries has brought the reported total number of refugees in the Sudan to over 400,000. Tunisia had the lowest crude birth rate, crude death rate, and growth rate (2.5 percent) of any country in the Northern Africa subregion in 1978. Egypt's 1978 population growth rate is estimated at 2.7 percent, lower than for most other

Northern Africa countries but representing an increase from Egypt's 1970-75 growth rate of 2.2 percent. Egypt by itself encompasses nearly 40 percent of the population of the Northern Africa subregion and is the second most populous nation in Africa.

The Eastern and western Africa subregions, which together constitute over half of the population of Africa, have high crude birth rates and moderately high crude death rates. Growth rates have increased rapidly in both of these subregions in the past three decades and by similar magnitudes (from 2.1-2.2 percent in 1950-55 to 2.9-3.0 percent in 1975-79).

Many countries of Eastern Africa have very high population growth rates. Kenya's estimated 1978 growth rate of 4 percent is the product of very high fertility and declining mortality; if this rate were to continue unchanged, the population would double in less than 20 years. Recent estimates indicate an increase in the fertility of Kenyan women, attributable largely to improvements in health conditions. Mozambique's recent growth includes a significant number of refugees from Zimbabwe (formerly Southern Rhodesia). Ethiopia, Eastern Africa's most populous country and the third largest nation in Africa, had a 1978 estimated growth rate of 2.2-2.6 percent. Refugees from Ethiopia continue to enter the Sudan, Somalia, and other countries. Currently over 600,000 refugees are located in Somali camps, with official reports indicating an even greater number outside these camps.

Countries of Western Africa with very high growth rates in 1978 include Ghana, Ivory Coast, and Nigeria. Growth of the Ivory Coast labor market has led to an influx of immigrants from neighboring countries, particularly from Upper Volta, Mali, and Guinea. Nigeria, the most populous nation in Africa, had an estimated population growth rate of 2.9-3.4 percent in 1978.

Middle Africa has a fairly high crude birth rate and a moderately high crude death rate. Its population growth rate increased more rapidly than that of any other subregion of Africa between 1950-55 and 1975-79, from 1.7 percent to 2.7 percent, or by nearly 60 percent. Over half of the subregion's population lives in Zaire. In 1978, Zaire had an estimated population growth rate of 3.1-3.9 percent (including an estimated net immigration rate of 7 per 1,000 population), higher than the growth rate for any other nation of Middle Africa. Zaire has a large refugee population, coming mainly from Angola. Sizable movements of refugees have also occurred among other nations of Middle Africa.

Table B-1 Population of Asia, 1979, and Vital Rates, 1978, by Subregion

| Subregion | Estimated population July 1, 1979 (thousands) | 1978 | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | Rate of growth (percent) |
| Asia ¹ | 2,582,861 | 28-31 | 11-12 | 1.8-2.0 |
| East Asia (excluding Mainland China)..... | 197,992 | 20-21 | 6 | 1.4 |
| Mainland China..... | 1,012,197 | 21-26 | 7-9 | 1.4-1.7 |
| Eastern South Asia ¹ | 353,623 | 33-36 | 12-13 | 2.1-2.3 |
| Middle South Asia..... | 422,247 | 36-37 | 15-16 | 2.1 |
| Western South Asia..... | 96,802 | 39-41 | 12-13 | 2.8-3.2 |

¹The base population used in calculating the 1978 vital rates excludes the population of Kampuchea and Vietnam, for which no estimates of 1978 rates were available.

Table B-2. Population of Asia and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Subregion: 1950 to 1979

| Subregion | Midyear population (thousands) | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1979 | 1975 | 1970 | 1965 | 1960 | 1955 |
| Asia..... | 2,582,861 | 2,393,255 | 2,139,993 | 1,890,958 | 1,714,583 | 1,540,275 |
| East Asia (excluding Mainland China)..... | 197,992 | 186,971 | 171,556 | 158,102 | 145,247 | 133,668 |
| Mainland China..... | 1,012,197 | 949,711 | 848,348 | 736,054 | 681,559 | 611,585 |
| Eastern South Asia..... | 353,623 | 325,099 | 290,499 | 259,555 | 228,980 | 202,744 |
| Middle South Asia..... | 922,247 | 845,916 | 755,629 | 672,259 | 602,004 | 543,083 |
| Western South Asia..... | 96,802 | 85,559 | 73,962 | 64,988 | 56,793 | 49,196 |

| Subregion | Average annual rate of growth (percent) | | | | | |
|--|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1975-79 | 1970-75 | 1965-70 | 1960-65 | 1955-60 | 1950-55 |
| Asia..... | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| East Asia (excluding Mainland China)..... | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Mainland China..... | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Eastern South Asia..... | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Middle South Asia..... | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Western South Asia..... | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.6 |

Note: For a list of countries comprising each subregion, see Composition of Subregions, pp.32-33.

Population Growth in Asia: 1950 to 1979

Six of the world's 10 most populous countries are in Asia, including the first and second largest, Mainland China and India. In 1979, the Asia region had an estimated total population of 2.6 billion, or a figure as large as the entire world population in 1950. Today, Asia's people constitute nearly 60 percent of the world population and nearly 80 percent of those living in less developed regions.

Overall, the population growth rate in Asia is the lowest among the developing regions, having declined from an average annual rate of 2.5 percent in 1965-70 to about 1.9 percent in 1975-79. Crude birth and death rates vary considerably within the continent, with the rates in Afghanistan among the highest in the world, and those in Japan and Singapore among the lowest. In spite of its moderate population growth rate, over six-tenths of the world's annual population increase takes place in Asia.

Much of the recent decline in the Asian population growth rate is attributable to events in Mainland China, where available data suggest that the growth rate has declined from a peak rate of 2.8 percent in 1965-70 to an average of only 1.6 percent per year in 1975-79. Mortality appears to be fairly low in Mainland China, and a marked decline in fertility appears to have occurred in recent years as a result of a vigorous national family planning program which encourages couples to have only one or, at most, two children. Nevertheless, because of the large population base of approximately 1 billion persons, 1 in 5 of the world's births occurs in Mainland China.

Fertility is declining in some other major Asian countries as well. Long-term declines have brought birth rates down in the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, and Taiwan. More recently, fertility has begun to fall also in India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand, while it remains generally at high levels in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan. In Iran,

fertility had begun to fall in urban areas, but it remains to be seen to what extent the changed population policies of the new regime may alter this emerging trend.

Within Asia's subregions, recent massive refugee movements have altered the normal growth patterns, although the sporadic and unplanned nature of these movements makes them difficult to quantify. In Eastern South Asia in particular, events in Kampuchea have led to an estimated population loss, through both mortality and migration, that may have reached 2 million persons by midyear 1979. In addition, hundreds of thousands of "boat people" have fled from Vietnam since January 1976. A large number of refugees from both Vietnam and Laos remain in Thailand, where many have lived in camps for 5 years or more, although there have been some attempts at repatriation. A heavy influx of refugees also entered Hong Kong from Vietnam in 1979. Elsewhere, 200,000 Muslims left Burma during April-June 1978 and sought refuge in Bangladesh. By the end of February 1979, more than 80,000 had returned to Burma, and the others were expected to be repatriated at the rate of 25,000 a month.

Western South Asia countries having large foreign populations include Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. The influx of labor migration is a significant factor in Saudi Arabia, where net immigration of workers and their families averaged approximately 200,000 per year during 1974-77, about half of whom came from Pakistan, Egypt, and Yemen (Sana). Emigration to Saudi Arabia from Yemen (Sana) has been curtailed in recent years. Large-scale emigration from Iran has occurred since the recent upheavals in that country, virtually eliminating the large foreign colonies that had built up since the mid 1950's. Heavy emigration from Cyprus resulted in an actual decline in the population size between 1974 and 1976.

Table C-1. **Population of Latin America, 1979, and Vital Rates, 1978, by Subregion**

| Subregion | Estimated population July 1, 1979 (thousands) | 1978 | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | Rate of growth (percent) |
| Latin America..... | 352,821 | 32-33 | 9 | 2.3-2.4 |
| Caribbean..... | 29,874 | 27-28 | 8-9 | 1.6-1.7 |
| Middle America..... | 87,503 | 37 | 8-9 | 2.7 |
| Temperate South America..... | 40,969 | 24-25 | 9 | 1.5 |
| Tropical South America..... | 194,475 | 33-34 | 9 | 2.3-2.5 |

Table C-2. **Population of Latin America and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Subregion: 1950 to 1979**

| Subregion | Midyear population (thousands) | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1979 | 1975 | 1970 | 1965 | 1960 | 1955 | 1950 |
| Latin America..... | 352,821 | 320,906 | 282,895 | 247,760 | 215,651 | 187,480 | 164,416 |
| Caribbean..... | 29,874 | 27,800 | 25,037 | 22,721 | 20,330 | 18,347 | 16,728 |
| Middle America..... | 87,503 | 78,128 | 66,869 | 57,048 | 48,567 | 41,446 | 35,982 |
| Temperate South America..... | 40,969 | 38,576 | 35,951 | 33,382 | 30,727 | 28,024 | 25,435 |
| Tropical South America..... | 194,475 | 176,403 | 155,038 | 134,609 | 116,026 | 99,662 | 86,270 |

| Subregion | Average annual rate of growth (percent) | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1975-79 | 1970-75 | 1965-70 | 1960-65 | 1955-60 | 1950-55 |
| Latin America..... | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Caribbean..... | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Middle America..... | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| Temperate South America..... | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Tropical South America..... | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 |

Note: For a list of countries comprising each subregion, see Composition of Subregions, pp. 32-33.

Population Growth in Latin America: 1950 to 1979

Latin America is a less developed region with moderately declining fertility, low mortality, and a high population growth rate. In comparison with other regions of the world, the population of Latin America experienced the highest growth rates from 1950 to 1970. However, while the population growth rate in Africa was accelerating, that in Latin America peaked in 1955-65 at 2.8 percent per year, and has subsequently declined as reductions in fertility began to exceed reductions in mortality, notably in Costa Rica, Chile, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico. Nevertheless, Latin America's share of world population has continued to increase (from less than 7 percent in 1950 to over 8 percent in 1979), since its growth rate is still well above the average rate for the world.

The trend in population growth in Latin America is determined primarily by trends in Tropical South America, whose 10 countries constitute more than half of the total population of the region. This subregion's population growth rate has been declining steadily since the peak rate of 3.0 percent in 1955-65, and reached 2.4 percent in 1975-79. Tropical South America includes Brazil, which has the sixth largest population in the world and the largest in Latin America. The rapidity of fertility decline in Brazil is suggested by changes in both the crude birth rate (37 per 1,000 population in 1970, 31.33 per 1,000 population in 1976-77) and the total fertility rate (5.3 children per woman in 1970, 4.2-4.6 children per woman in 1976-77). In Colombia, with the second largest population in Tropical South America, fertility has also declined appreciably in recent years (6.7 children per woman in 1964, compared with 4.0 children per woman in 1978) and net international emigration has increased. The result has been a drop in Colombia's population growth rate from 3.1 percent in 1964 to 2.1 percent in 1978. In the past, oil-rich Venezuela has attracted Colombians and other Latin Americans in significant numbers for employment both in the oil fields and in other sectors. Venezuelan officials estimate that about 4 million foreigners make up over one-fourth of the country's population. Only three countries of Tropical South America show increasing population growth rates between 1970-75 and 1975-79: Bolivia, Ecuador, and Suriname. The increased growth rates in Bolivia and Ecuador are primarily a consequence of declining mortality, while in Suriname the increased growth rate is due to net immigration (estimated at 7 per 1,000 population in 1978).

Middle America has consistently had the highest rates of

population growth in Latin America during the 1955-79 period, but those rates have been tapering off since 1965-70. In Mexico, which contains more than three-fourths of the subregion's population, the growth rate declined from 3.3 percent in 1960-65 to 3.1 percent in 1970-71, and 2.6 percent in 1978-79, primarily as a consequence of a rapid fertility decline as reflected by changes in both the crude birth rate (43 per 1,000 population in 1970, 37 per 1,000 population in 1977-78) and the total fertility rate (6.5 children per woman in 1970, 5.2 children per woman in 1977-78).

The population growth rate in El Salvador, the most densely populated nation in Latin America, remains high due primarily to declining mortality and despite increasing net international emigration. Panama and Costa Rica had the lowest crude birth rates (29.32 per 1,000 population) and the lowest crude death rates (5 per 1,000 population) in the Middle America subregion in 1978. The total fertility rate in Panama declined by about one-fourth between 1955 and 1975 (to 4.5 children per woman), and that in Costa Rica fell by about one-half between 1960 and 1976 (to 3.7 children per woman). Costa Rica was the recipient of the majority of the refugees who fled from Nicaragua during the recent civil war.

The lowest rates of population growth in Latin America are found in Temperate South America. In this subregion, characterized by relatively low fertility, the rate of growth diminished slowly from 1.9 percent in the 1950-55 period to 1.4 percent in the 1970-75 period. However, during 1975-79 the growth rate increased slightly (to 1.5 percent) due to an increase in the crude birth rate in Argentina where two-thirds of the subregion's inhabitants live. Meanwhile, population growth rates in Chile and Uruguay declined between 1970-75 and 1975-79 (to 1.5 percent and 0.6 percent per year, respectively).

In the Caribbean subregion, whose 22 countries together constituted only 8 percent of Latin America's population in 1979, the growth rate fluctuated between 1.8 and 2.2 percent during the 1950-75 period and returned to a level of 1.8 percent again in 1975-79. The overall rate of growth for 1975-79, however, conceals a diversity of rates among the individual islands, due primarily to the varying impact of net international migration. In 1975-79 the Bahamas experienced a growth rate approaching 4.0 percent, while Martinique experienced a negative growth rate in excess of 1.0 percent.

Table D-1. **Population of Northern America, Europe, and the Soviet Union, 1979, and Vital Rates, 1978, by Subregion**

| Subregion | Estimated population July 1, 1979 (thousands) | 1978 | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | Rate of growth (percent) |
| Northern America, Europe, and Soviet Union..... | 989,977 | 15 | 10 | 0.6 |
| Northern America..... | 244,391 | 15 | 9 | 0.8 |
| Eastern Europe..... | 108,818 | 17 | 11 | 0.6 |
| Northern Europe..... | 81,980 | 12 | 11 | 0.1 |
| Southern Europe..... | 138,472 | 15 | 9 | 0.8 |
| Western Europe..... | 152,916 | 11 | 11 | 0.2 |
| Soviet Union..... | 263,400 | 18 | 10 | 0.9 |

Table D-2. **Population of Northern America, Europe, and the Soviet Union and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Subregion: 1950 to 1979**

| Subregion | Midyear population (thousands) | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| | 1979 | 1975 | 1970 | 1965 | 1960 | 1955 | 1950 |
| Northern America, Europe, and Soviet Union..... | 989,977 | 964,741 | 928,850 | 889,357 | 838,273 | 785,949 | |
| Northern America..... | 244,391 | 236,401 | 226,309 | 214,075 | 198,662 | 181,740 | |
| Eastern Europe..... | 108,818 | 106,110 | 102,996 | 99,811 | 96,556 | 92,795 | |
| Northern Europe..... | 81,980 | 81,573 | 80,368 | 78,429 | 75,831 | 73,830 | |
| Southern Europe..... | 138,472 | 133,897 | 128,175 | 123,397 | 118,402 | 113,750 | |
| Western Europe..... | 152,916 | 152,367 | 148,266 | 142,709 | 134,493 | 127,676 | |
| Soviet Union..... | 263,400 | 254,393 | 242,757 | 230,936 | 214,329 | 196,159 | |

| Subregion | Average annual rate of growth (percent) | | | | | |
|--|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1975-79 | 1970-75 | 1965-70 | 1960-65 | 1955-60 | 1950-55 |
| Northern America, Europe, and Soviet Union..... | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Northern America..... | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Eastern Europe..... | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Northern Europe..... | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Southern Europe..... | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Western Europe..... | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Soviet Union..... | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 |

Note: For a list of countries comprising each subregion, see Composition of Subregions, pp.32-33.

Population Growth in Northern America, Europe, and Soviet Union: 1950 to 1979

The lowest rates of population growth among the regions of the world throughout the 1950-79 period occurred in the more developed regions of Northern America, Europe, and the Soviet Union. Characterized by low fertility and low mortality, this combined area's average annual population growth rate has decreased continuously, from 1.3 percent in 1955-60 to 0.6 percent in the 1975-79 period. The share of the world population in Northern America, Europe, and the Soviet Union combined declined from 29 percent in 1950 to 22 percent in 1979.

The subregions of Europe have experienced a variety of population growth patterns during 1950-79, fluctuating at levels below 1 percent for most of the period. With rates in the 1950's already low by world standards, in 1978 some of Europe's most populous nations (Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, and the United Kingdom) had zero population growth rates, or even negative rates. Others (Italy, France) had annual growth rates under 0.5 percent, and only a few European countries, primarily the smaller nations, had 1978 growth rates exceeding 1 percent. These generally low rates of increase are the result of very small differences between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate, both of which are low. Total

fertility rates indicate that fertility is below the replacement level in many European countries.

Eight of Europe's more populous nations have experienced an increase in crude death rates during the recent past, because larger proportions of the population are in the older age groups. European populations could, therefore, continue to exhibit reductions in growth in the near future with or without further declines in fertility.

The other more developed regions include the Soviet Union and the United States, the third and fourth most populous countries in the world. Growth rates for both the Soviet Union and the Northern America subregion have generally declined, from levels of 1.7-1.8 percent in 1950-55 to 0.8-0.9 percent in 1975-79. However, the combined population of Northern America and the Soviet Union in 1950 was about 46 million *smaller* than the population of Europe; by 1979 this relationship had been reversed and the combined population of Northern America and the Soviet Union was approximately 26 million *larger* than the population of Europe. This reversal was the product of higher rates of natural increase in Northern America and the Soviet Union, net international immigration to Northern America, and net international emigration from Europe.

Table E-1. **Population of Oceania, 1979, and Vital Rates, 1978, by Subregion**

| Subregion | Estimated population July 1, 1979 (thousands) | 1978 | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | Rate of growth (percent) |
| Oceania..... | 22,457 | 21 | 9 | 1.3 |
| Australia and New Zealand..... | 17,524 | 16 | 8 | 1.0 |
| Melanesia..... | 3,539 | 43 | 15 | 2.6 |
| Micronesia..... | 320 | 33-35 | 5-6 | 2.3 |
| Polynesia..... | 1,074 | 29-31 | 5 | 1.8 |

Table E-2. **Population of Oceania and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Subregion: 1950 to 1979**

| Subregion | Midyear population (thousands) | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1979 | 1975 | 1970 | 1965 | 1960 | 1955 | 1950 |
| Oceania..... | 22,457 | 21,325 | 19,420 | 17,538 | 15,767 | 14,078 | 12,518 |
| Australia and New Zealand.... | 17,524 | 16,842 | 15,471 | 14,068 | 12,733 | 11,413 | 10,176 |
| Melanesia..... | 3,539 | 3,185 | 2,777 | 2,438 | 2,146 | 1,889 | 1,667 |
| Micronesia..... | 320 | 294 | 250 | 221 | 193 | 181 | 159 |
| Polynesia..... | 1,074 | 1,005 | 922 | 811 | 694 | 596 | 518 |

| Subregion | Average annual rate of growth (percent) | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1975-79 | 1970-75 | 1965-70 | 1960-65 | 1955-60 | 1950-55 |
| Oceania..... | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Australia and New Zealand.... | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Melanesia..... | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| Micronesia..... | 2.1 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 2.6 |
| Polynesia..... | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 2.8 |

Note: For a list of countries comprising each subregion, see Composition of Subregions, pp. 32-33.

Population Growth in Oceania: 1950 to 1979

The countries of Oceania contained only 0.5 percent of the world's population throughout the 1950-79 period. The average annual rate of population growth in this region decreased from 2.3 percent in 1950-55 to 1.9 percent in 1970-75, and to 1.3 percent in 1975-79.

The more developed regions of Australia and New Zealand, characterized by low fertility and low mortality, constituted nearly four-fifths of the total population of Oceania in 1979. The average annual population growth rate of Australia dropped from 2.3 percent in 1950-55 to 1.2 percent in 1975-79, due to a reduction by one-third in the average annual rate of natural increase and by three-fourths in the average annual rate of net immigration. The population growth rate declined even more in New Zealand, from an annual rate of 2.3 percent in 1950-55 to 0.3 percent in 1975-79. While New Zealand's average annual rate of natural increase was falling by approximately 40 percent in this period, the direction of migration shifted from net immigration in 1950-75 (about 7 per 1,000 population annually at the beginning of the period) to net emigration in 1976. Net emigration from New Zealand was especially high in 1977-79 (8 per 1,000 population annually), and a zero population growth rate was recorded in those years.

The remainder of Oceania's population is dispersed among thousands of islands which constitute the less developed regions of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. In Melanesia, fertility is high, mortality is moderately high, and the rate of growth has remained relatively high during the 1950-79 period, fluctuating within a narrow range of

2.5-2.7 percent annually. Between 1970-75 and 1975-79, population growth rates remained relatively constant in Papua New Guinea—which constitutes over 85 percent of Melanesia's population—but declined appreciably in New Hebrides (from 3.8 percent to 2.8 percent) and New Caledonia (from 3.7 percent to 0.5 percent). The net international emigration rate for New Caledonia in 1978 was estimated at 13.6 per 1,000 population. However, the trend in the average annual population growth rate of the Solomon Islands has been steadily upward, from 1.4 percent in 1950-55 to 3.5 percent in 1975-79. Since the Solomon Islands represent virtually a closed population, the upswing in the growth rate is not due to immigration but is the result of increasing fertility and declining mortality.

Fertility is moderately high and mortality is low in both Micronesia and Polynesia. In Micronesia, population growth rates have fluctuated widely, ranging from a low of 1.4 percent in 1955-60 to a high of 3.2 percent in 1970-75. Between 1970-75 and 1975-79, the subregion's growth rate decreased to 2.1 percent due primarily to net international emigration from the Pacific Islands and Kiribati and to decreased fertility and a lower net immigration rate for Guam.

In Polynesia, the average annual population growth rate peaked during the 1960-65 period at a level of 3.1 percent, and then declined to 2.6 percent in the 1965-70 period and further to 1.7 percent in the 1970-79 period. The decline in the population growth rate in Polynesia since 1965 is due primarily to net international emigration, chiefly to Australia and New Zealand.

Table F. **Estimated Population of the Countries of the World: 1950 to 1979**

Midyear population (thousands)

| Region and country | 1979 | 1975 | 1970 | 1965 | 1960 | 1955 | 1950 |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| AFRICA | | | | | | | |
| Algeria..... | 18,145 | 16,030 | 13,832 | 11,962 | 10,965 | 9,958 | 9,063 |
| Angola..... | 6,543 | 5,950 | 5,373 | 5,125 | 4,797 | 4,423 | 4,118 |
| Benin..... | 3,379 | 3,028 | 2,653 | 2,327 | 2,049 | 1,812 | 1,611 |
| Botswana..... | 764 | 689 | 630 | 583 | 528 | 462 | 408 |
| Burundi..... | 4,192 | 3,814 | 3,589 | 3,221 | 2,866 | 2,616 | 2,393 |
| Cameroon..... | 8,323 | 7,522 | 6,727 | 6,104 | 5,609 | 5,211 | 4,888 |
| Cape Verde..... | 328 | 302 | 269 | 232 | 197 | 169 | 146 |
| Central African Republic..... | 2,284 | 2,063 | 1,855 | 1,652 | 1,490 | 1,369 | 1,279 |
| Chad..... | 4,528 | 4,134 | 3,707 | 3,338 | 3,014 | 2,735 | 2,495 |
| Comoros..... | 359 | 308 | 270 | 238 | 212 | 189 | 171 |
| Congo..... | 1,508 | 1,369 | 1,183 | 1,044 | 931 | 840 | 768 |
| Djibouti..... | 386 | 254 | 160 | 107 | 81 | 70 | 62 |
| Egypt..... | 40,993 | 36,861 | 33,011 | 29,384 | 25,944 | 23,033 | 20,480 |
| Equatorial Guinea..... | 244 | 272 | 291 | 265 | 244 | 226 | 211 |
| Ethiopia..... | 31,780 | 28,770 | 25,450 | 22,550 | 20,093 | 18,009 | 16,251 |
| Gabon..... | 637 | 550 | 493 | 469 | 446 | 429 | 416 |
| The Gambia..... | 585 | 524 | 458 | 404 | 357 | 317 | 282 |
| Ghana..... | 11,742 | 10,308 | 8,789 | 8,010 | 6,958 | 6,049 | 5,297 |
| Guinea..... | 5,275 | 4,714 | 4,069 | 3,510 | 3,067 | 2,734 | 2,466 |
| Guinea-Bissau..... | 638 | 545 | 487 | 492 | 520 | 513 | 511 |
| Ivory Coast..... | 7,761 | 6,754 | 5,424 | 4,288 | 3,564 | 3,164 | 2,860 |
| Kenya..... | 15,778 | 13,481 | 11,256 | 9,549 | 8,157 | 7,034 | 6,121 |
| Lesotho..... | 1,305 | 1,193 | 1,066 | 952 | 859 | 786 | 726 |
| Liberia..... | 1,788 | 1,573 | 1,335 | 1,132 | 960 | 816 | 694 |
| Libya..... | 2,920 | 2,497 | 1,956 | 1,618 | 1,338 | 1,122 | 961 |
| Madagascar..... | 8,349 | 7,587 | 6,759 | 6,070 | 5,482 | 5,003 | 4,620 |
| Malawi..... | 5,862 | 5,156 | 4,450 | 3,914 | 3,450 | 3,088 | 2,817 |
| Mali..... | 6,464 | 5,807 | 5,143 | 4,571 | 4,050 | 3,622 | 3,277 |
| Mauritania..... | 1,474 | 1,369 | 1,254 | 1,155 | 1,066 | 984 | 909 |
| Mauritius..... | 941 | 883 | 830 | 756 | 663 | 572 | 481 |
| Morocco..... | 20,368 | 18,177 | 15,909 | 14,066 | 12,423 | 10,782 | 9,343 |
| Mozambique..... | 10,030 | 9,108 | 8,133 | 7,289 | 6,577 | 6,069 | 5,726 |
| Namibia..... | 994 | 883 | 766 | 660 | 570 | 492 | 426 |
| Niger..... | 5,346 | 4,761 | 4,128 | 3,574 | 2,913 | 2,572 | 2,291 |
| Nigeria..... | 74,595 | 65,663 | 56,346 | 48,676 | 42,367 | 37,255 | 33,230 |
| Reunion..... | 503 | 478 | 445 | 393 | 338 | 286 | 244 |
| Rwanda..... | 4,955 | 4,368 | 3,786 | 3,269 | 3,038 | 2,704 | 2,431 |
| Saint Helena..... | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sao Tome and Principe..... | 82 | 78 | 74 | 69 | 63 | 60 | 60 |
| Senegal..... | 5,532 | 4,983 | 4,385 | 3,873 | 3,435 | 3,065 | 2,751 |
| Seychelles..... | 64 | 59 | 53 | 47 | 42 | 36 | 33 |
| Sierra Leone..... | 3,309 | 3,037 | 2,753 | 2,516 | 2,302 | 2,106 | 1,927 |
| South Africa..... | 3,474 | 3,155 | 2,806 | 2,495 | 2,221 | 2,001 | 1,823 |
| Somalia..... | 27,799 | 25,466 | 22,465 | 19,607 | 17,122 | 15,210 | 13,573 |
| Sudan..... | 18,167 | 15,926 | 13,575 | 11,837 | 10,397 | 9,147 | 8,063 |
| Swaziland..... | 541 | 483 | 420 | 365 | 320 | 284 | 253 |
| Tanzania..... | 17,364 | 15,374 | 13,286 | 11,673 | 10,328 | 9,212 | 8,313 |
| Togo..... | 2,544 | 2,260 | 1,964 | 1,668 | 1,456 | 1,298 | 1,172 |
| Tunisia..... | 6,312 | 5,691 | 5,085 | 4,566 | 4,149 | 3,846 | 3,517 |
| Uganda..... | 13,225 | 11,549 | 9,806 | 8,432 | 7,286 | 6,328 | 5,522 |
| Upper Volta..... | 6,661 | 6,087 | 5,465 | 4,961 | 4,497 | 4,110 | 3,756 |
| Western Sahara..... | 96 | 77 | 72 | 40 | 22 | 13 | 7 |
| Zaire..... | 28,090 | 25,009 | 21,638 | 18,651 | 16,151 | 14,468 | 13,055 |
| Zambia..... | 5,649 | 4,981 | 4,251 | 3,694 | 3,254 | 2,869 | 2,553 |
| Zimbabwe..... | 7,254 | 6,562 | 5,546 | 4,685 | 4,011 | 3,409 | 2,853 |

Table F. **Estimated Population of the Countries of the World: 1950 to 1979—Continued**

Midyear population (thousands)

| Region and country | 1979 | 1975 | 1970 | 1965 | 1960 | 1955 | 1950 |
|--|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| ASIA | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan..... | 14,699 | 13,461 | 12,059 | 10,803 | 9,677 | 8,669 | 7,766 |
| Bahrain..... | 370 | 269 | 219 | 191 | 157 | 130 | 115 |
| Bangladesh..... | 88,092 | 79,169 | 69,727 | 60,976 | 53,645 | 47,741 | 42,635 |
| Bhutan..... | 1,273 | 1,163 | 1,048 | 943 | 859 | 793 | 752 |
| Brunei..... | 213 | 162 | 128 | 102 | 83 | 61 | 45 |
| Burma..... | 33,590 | 30,482 | 27,078 | 24,167 | 21,726 | 19,682 | 17,927 |
| China | | | | | | | |
| <i>Mainland</i> | 1,012,197 | 949,711 | 848,348 | 736,054 | 681,559 | 611,585 | 547,364 |
| <i>Taiwan</i> | 17,456 | 16,122 | 14,598 | 12,978 | 11,209 | 9,486 | 7,981 |
| Cyprus..... | 620 | 618 | 615 | 591 | 573 | 530 | 494 |
| Gaza Strip..... | 420 | 374 | 329 | 428 | 377 | 325 | 300 |
| Kampuchea..... | 5,767 | 6,726 | 7,060 | 6,142 | 5,364 | 4,702 | 4,163 |
| Hong Kong..... | 4,900 | 4,396 | 3,959 | 3,598 | 3,075 | 2,490 | 2,237 |
| India..... | 667,326 | 616,551 | 553,619 | 494,882 | 445,857 | 404,478 | 369,880 |
| Indonesia..... | 148,085 | 136,578 | 122,671 | 112,269 | 100,655 | 90,727 | 83,414 |
| Iran..... | 37,430 | 33,332 | 28,906 | 24,997 | 21,573 | 18,728 | 16,357 |
| Iraq..... | 12,908 | 11,246 | 9,466 | 7,970 | 6,822 | 5,903 | 5,163 |
| Israel..... | 3,783 | 3,455 | 2,974 | 2,563 | 2,117 | 1,750 | 1,267 |
| Japan..... | 115,880 | 111,573 | 104,345 | 98,883 | 94,092 | 89,815 | 83,805 |
| Jordan..... | 3,189 | 2,736 | 2,262 | 1,905 | 1,648 | 1,469 | 1,335 |
| Korea, Democratic People's Republic of..... | 18,717 | 16,507 | 14,185 | 12,200 | 10,605 | 8,990 | 9,196 |
| Korea, Republic of..... | 39,140 | 36,669 | 32,976 | 29,130 | 25,142 | 21,863 | 21,147 |
| Kuwait..... | 1,277 | 1,006 | 748 | 476 | 292 | 187 | 145 |
| Laos..... | 3,440 | 3,303 | 2,962 | 2,652 | 2,382 | 2,146 | 1,949 |
| Lebanon..... | 2,943 | 2,656 | 2,330 | 2,026 | 1,767 | 1,550 | 1,362 |
| Macao..... | 282 | 259 | 245 | 223 | 169 | 180 | 188 |
| Malaysia..... | 13,674 | 12,388 | 10,910 | 9,648 | 8,428 | 7,312 | 6,434 |
| Maldives..... | 150 | 133 | 115 | 98 | 92 | 82 | 82 |
| Mongolia..... | 1,616 | 1,446 | 1,248 | 1,090 | 955 | 844 | 779 |
| Nepal..... | 14,608 | 13,257 | 11,919 | 10,862 | 10,035 | 9,479 | 8,990 |
| Oman..... | 864 | 766 | 654 | 571 | 505 | 455 | 413 |
| Pakistan..... | 84,075 | 75,195 | 65,706 | 57,495 | 50,387 | 44,434 | 39,448 |
| Philippines..... | 47,678 | 43,059 | 37,540 | 32,415 | 27,898 | 24,000 | 20,647 |
| Qatar..... | 210 | 170 | 111 | 70 | 59 | 52 | 47 |
| Saudi Arabia..... | 9,292 | 7,272 | 6,174 | 5,384 | 4,768 | 4,288 | 3,901 |
| Singapore..... | 2,363 | 2,250 | 2,075 | 1,887 | 1,646 | 1,306 | 1,022 |
| Sri Lanka..... | 14,594 | 13,655 | 12,532 | 11,202 | 9,879 | 8,679 | 7,533 |
| Syria..... | 8,506 | 7,420 | 6,258 | 5,326 | 4,533 | 3,938 | 3,495 |
| Thailand..... | 46,687 | 42,422 | 37,091 | 32,062 | 27,513 | 23,451 | 20,042 |
| Turkey..... | 44,561 | 40,521 | 35,743 | 31,951 | 28,217 | 24,145 | 21,122 |
| United Arab Emirates..... | 871 | 646 | 225 | 138 | 110 | 97 | 87 |
| Vietnam..... | 52,127 | 47,728 | 42,984 | 38,212 | 33,283 | 29,357 | 27,072 |
| Yemen (Aden)..... | 1,863 | 1,680 | 1,498 | 1,352 | 1,209 | 1,089 | 993 |
| Yemen (Sana)..... | 5,126 | 4,723 | 4,357 | 4,047 | 3,639 | 3,284 | 2,994 |
| LATIN AMERICA | | | | | | | |
| Antigua..... | 74 | 71 | 66 | 59 | 55 | 51 | 46 |
| Argentina..... | 27,210 | 25,519 | 23,758 | 22,179 | 20,611 | 18,928 | 17,150 |
| The Bahamas..... | 236 | 204 | 171 | 139 | 112 | 87 | 70 |
| Barbados..... | 279 | 253 | 239 | 235 | 232 | 227 | 211 |
| Belize..... | 152 | 138 | 122 | 107 | 92 | 77 | 66 |
| Bolivia..... | 5,213 | 4,697 | 4,140 | 3,708 | 3,366 | 3,070 | 2,814 |
| Brazil..... | 119,175 | 108,474 | 95,686 | 83,093 | 71,695 | 61,774 | 53,443 |
| British Virgin Islands..... | 12 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Cayman Islands..... | 17 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| Chile..... | 10,848 | 10,214 | 9,369 | 8,510 | 7,585 | 6,743 | 6,091 |

Table F. **Estimated Population of the Countries of the World: 1950 to 1979**-Continued

Midyear population (thousands)

| Region and country | 1979 | 1975 | 1970 | 1965 | 1960 | 1955 | 1950 |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| LATIN AMERICA--Continued | | | | | | | |
| Colombia..... | 26,205 | 24,092 | 21,430 | 18,646 | 15,953 | 13,588 | 11,592 |
| Costa Rica..... | 2,184 | 1,978 | 1,736 | 1,488 | 1,248 | 1,032 | 867 |
| Cuba..... | 9,824 | 9,332 | 8,551 | 7,810 | 7,027 | 6,381 | 5,785 |
| Dominica..... | 78 | 76 | 71 | 64 | 60 | 57 | 51 |
| Dominican Republic..... | 5,551 | 5,010 | 4,343 | 3,703 | 3,159 | 2,685 | 2,312 |
| Ecuador..... | 7,763 | 6,891 | 5,958 | 5,134 | 4,422 | 3,812 | 3,307 |
| El Salvador..... | 4,662 | 4,143 | 3,582 | 3,005 | 2,574 | 2,218 | 1,940 |
| French Guiana..... | 63 | 56 | 48 | 40 | 32 | 28 | 26 |
| Grenada..... | 105 | 100 | 95 | 93 | 90 | 85 | 76 |
| Guadeloupe..... | 312 | 324 | 320 | 303 | 273 | 236 | 207 |
| Guatemala..... | 6,849 | 6,096 | 5,262 | 4,595 | 3,969 | 3,452 | 3,024 |
| Guyana..... | 832 | 787 | 715 | 640 | 571 | 491 | 428 |
| Haiti..... | 5,670 | 5,157 | 4,605 | 4,137 | 3,723 | 3,376 | 3,097 |
| Honduras..... | 3,645 | 3,174 | 2,683 | 2,299 | 1,952 | 1,662 | 1,431 |
| Jamaica..... | 2,215 | 2,109 | 1,944 | 1,777 | 1,632 | 1,489 | 1,385 |
| Martinique..... | 310 | 324 | 325 | 313 | 283 | 246 | 217 |
| Mexico..... | 65,770 | 58,692 | 50,078 | 42,601 | 36,182 | 30,781 | 26,715 |
| Montserrat..... | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| Netherlands Antilles..... | 240 | 231 | 218 | 207 | 194 | 180 | 169 |
| Nicaragua..... | 2,365 | 2,196 | 1,908 | 1,659 | 1,438 | 1,247 | 1,084 |
| Panama..... | 1,876 | 1,711 | 1,497 | 1,294 | 1,112 | 978 | 855 |
| Paraguay..... | 3,117 | 2,825 | 2,477 | 2,170 | 1,910 | 1,683 | 1,476 |
| Peru..... | 17,164 | 15,485 | 13,504 | 11,721 | 10,162 | 8,864 | 7,832 |
| Puerto Rico..... | 3,395 | 3,123 | 2,718 | 2,594 | 2,358 | 2,250 | 2,218 |
| Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla..... | 57 | 55 | 53 | 56 | 57 | 55 | 50 |
| Saint Lucia..... | 121 | 113 | 103 | 94 | 88 | 86 | 79 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines..... | 111 | 99 | 88 | 85 | 81 | 75 | 66 |
| Suriname..... | 404 | 374 | 373 | 337 | 285 | 240 | 208 |
| Trinidad and Tobago..... | 1,150 | 1,082 | 1,027 | 974 | 841 | 721 | 632 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands..... | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Uruguay..... | 2,910 | 2,842 | 2,824 | 2,693 | 2,531 | 2,353 | 2,194 |
| Venezuela..... | 14,539 | 12,722 | 10,709 | 9,119 | 7,632 | 6,110 | 5,145 |
| Virgin Islands..... | 99 | 95 | 64 | 44 | 33 | 28 | 27 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | | | | | | | |
| Bermuda..... | 63 | 60 | 55 | 50 | 44 | 41 | 39 |
| Canada..... | 23,688 | 22,727 | 21,324 | 19,678 | 17,909 | 15,736 | 13,737 |
| Greenland..... | 49 | 50 | 46 | 39 | 32 | 27 | 23 |
| Saint Pierre and Miquelon..... | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| United States..... | 220,584 | 213,559 | 204,878 | 194,303 | 180,671 | 165,931 | 152,271 |
| EUROPE AND SOVIET UNION | | | | | | | |
| Albania..... | 2,626 | 2,403 | 2,136 | 1,865 | 1,607 | 1,379 | 1,215 |
| Andorra..... | 34 | 27 | 20 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Austria..... | 7,506 | 7,520 | 7,426 | 7,255 | 7,048 | 6,947 | 6,935 |
| Belgium..... | 9,849 | 9,801 | 9,656 | 9,464 | 9,153 | 8,868 | 8,639 |
| Bulgaria..... | 8,827 | 8,721 | 8,490 | 8,201 | 7,867 | 7,499 | 7,250 |
| Channel Islands..... | 130 | 126 | 122 | 117 | 110 | 106 | 102 |
| Czechoslovakia..... | 15,239 | 14,802 | 14,319 | 14,147 | 13,654 | 13,093 | 12,389 |
| Denmark..... | 5,118 | 5,060 | 4,929 | 4,758 | 4,581 | 4,439 | 4,271 |
| Faroe Islands..... | 43 | 41 | 39 | 37 | 35 | 32 | 31 |
| Finland..... | 4,764 | 4,711 | 4,606 | 4,564 | 4,300 | 4,235 | 4,009 |
| France..... | 53,478 | 52,748 | 50,787 | 48,763 | 45,670 | 43,428 | 41,829 |
| German Democratic Republic..... | 16,758 | 16,850 | 17,070 | 17,020 | 17,058 | 17,832 | 18,388 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of..... | 61,302 | 61,832 | 60,714 | 58,619 | 55,423 | 52,364 | 49,986 |
| Gibraltar..... | 29 | 30 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 23 |
| Greece..... | 9,444 | 9,047 | 8,793 | 8,550 | 8,327 | 7,966 | 7,566 |

Table F. **Estimated Population of the Countries of the World: 1950 to 1979--Continued**

Midyear population (thousands)

| Region and country | 1979 | 1975 | 1970 | 1965 | 1960 | 1955 | 1950 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| EUROPE AND SOVIET UNION--Continued | | | | | | | |
| Hungary..... | 10,710 | 10,541 | 10,338 | 10,153 | 9,984 | 9,825 | 9,338 |
| Iceland..... | 226 | 218 | 204 | 192 | 176 | 158 | 143 |
| Ireland..... | 3,365 | 3,176 | 2,950 | 2,876 | 2,832 | 2,921 | 2,969 |
| Isle of Man..... | 64 | 60 | 55 | 50 | 48 | 51 | 56 |
| Italy..... | 56,877 | 55,810 | 53,661 | 51,987 | 50,198 | 48,633 | 47,105 |
| Liechtenstein..... | 26 | 24 | 21 | 19 | 16 | 15 | 14 |
| Luxembourg..... | 358 | 359 | 339 | 332 | 314 | 305 | 296 |
| Malta..... | 347 | 328 | 326 | 319 | 329 | 314 | 312 |
| Monaco..... | 26 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 18 | 18 |
| Netherlands..... | 14,029 | 13,653 | 13,032 | 12,292 | 11,486 | 10,751 | 10,114 |
| Norway..... | 4,074 | 4,007 | 3,877 | 3,723 | 3,581 | 3,427 | 3,265 |
| Poland..... | 35,227 | 33,951 | 32,526 | 31,262 | 29,590 | 27,221 | 24,824 |
| Portugal..... | 9,843 | 9,426 | 9,044 | 9,129 | 9,037 | 8,693 | 8,443 |
| Romania..... | 22,057 | 21,245 | 20,253 | 19,027 | 18,403 | 17,325 | 16,311 |
| San Marino..... | 21 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| Spain..... | 37,077 | 35,442 | 33,779 | 32,056 | 30,455 | 29,202 | 28,009 |
| Sweden..... | 8,296 | 8,193 | 8,043 | 7,734 | 7,480 | 7,262 | 7,014 |
| Switzerland..... | 6,343 | 6,405 | 6,267 | 5,943 | 5,362 | 4,980 | 4,694 |
| United Kingdom..... | 55,901 | 55,981 | 55,522 | 54,378 | 52,559 | 51,199 | 50,363 |
| Yugoslavia..... | 22,174 | 21,365 | 20,371 | 19,434 | 18,402 | 17,519 | 16,346 |
| Soviet Union..... | 263,400 | 254,393 | 242,757 | 230,936 | 214,329 | 196,159 | 180,075 |
| OCEANIA | | | | | | | |
| American Samoa..... | 32 | 30 | 27 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 19 |
| Australia..... | 14,417 | 13,771 | 12,660 | 11,439 | 10,361 | 9,277 | 8,267 |
| Cook Islands..... | 19 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 15 |
| Fiji..... | 618 | 576 | 521 | 463 | 393 | 332 | 287 |
| French Polynesia..... | 144 | 132 | 116 | 95 | 81 | 72 | 62 |
| Guam..... | 117 | 107 | 87 | 74 | 67 | 69 | 60 |
| Kiribati..... | 57 | 53 | 49 | 45 | 41 | 37 | 33 |
| Nauru..... | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| New Caledonia..... | 136 | 134 | 111 | 90 | 79 | 65 | 55 |
| New Hebrides..... | 114 | 102 | 85 | 74 | 66 | 59 | 52 |
| New Zealand..... | 3,107 | 3,071 | 2,811 | 2,628 | 2,372 | 2,136 | 1,908 |
| Pacific Islands..... | 131 | 120 | 102 | 91 | 76 | 66 | 57 |
| Papua New Guinea..... | 3,067 | 2,756 | 2,418 | 2,130 | 1,875 | 1,650 | 1,453 |
| Samoa..... | 155 | 149 | 142 | 127 | 110 | 94 | 82 |
| Solomon Islands..... | 222 | 193 | 163 | 143 | 126 | 114 | 107 |
| Tonga..... | 96 | 90 | 86 | 74 | 64 | 54 | 46 |
| Tuvalu..... | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Wallis and Futuna..... | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 |

Appendix: Composition of Subregions

The countries listed in *italics* are less developed countries, the remainder are more developed countries. Assignment of countries into more developed and less developed categories is done according to the United Nations classification.

AFRICA

EASTERN AFRICA

Burundi
Comoros
Djibouti
Ethiopia
Kenya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
Mozambique
Reunion
Rwanda
Seychelles
Somalia
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

MIDDLE AFRICA

Angola
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Sao Tome and Principe
Zaire

NORTHERN AFRICA

Algeria
Egypt
Libya
Morocco
Sudan
Tunisia
Western Sahara

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Botswana
Lesotho
Namibia
South Africa
Swaziland

WESTERN AFRICA

Benin
Cape Verde
Gambia, The
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Ivory Coast
Liberia
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Nigeria
Saint Helena
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo
Upper Volta

ASIA

EAST ASIA

China
Mainland
Taiwan
Hong Kong
Japan
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
Korea, Republic of
Macao
Mongolia

EASTERN SOUTH ASIA

Bruni
Burma
Indonesia
Kampuchea
Laos
Malaysia
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Vietnam

MIDDLE SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
India
Iran
Maldives
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka

WESTERN SOUTH ASIA

Bahrain
Cyprus
Gaza Strip
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syria
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
Yemen (Aden)
Yemen (Sana)

Appendix: Composition of Subregions—(Continued)

LATIN AMERICA

CARIBBEAN

Antigua
Bahamas, The
Barbados
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Haiti
Jamaica
Martinique
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
Puerto Rico
Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands
Virgin Islands

MIDDLE AMERICA

Belize
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama

TEMPERATE SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina
Chile
Uruguay

TROPICAL SOUTH AMERICA

Bolivia
Brazil
Colombia
Ecuador
French Guiana
Guyana
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Venezuela

NORTHERN AMERICA, EUROPE, SOVIET UNION

NORTHERN AMERICA

Bermuda
Canada
Greenland
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
United States

EASTERN EUROPE

Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
German Democratic Republic
Hungary
Poland
Romania

NORTHERN EUROPE

Channel Islands
Denmark
Faroe Islands
Finland
Iceland
Ireland
Isle of Man
Norway
Sweden
United Kingdom

SOUTHERN EUROPE

Albania
Andorra
Gibraltar
Greece
Italy
Malta
Portugal
San Marino
Spain
Yugoslavia

WESTERN EUROPE

Austria
Belgium
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Monaco
Netherlands
Switzerland

SOVIET UNION

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND

Australia
New Zealand

MELANESIA

New Caledonia
New Hebrides
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands

MICRONESIA

Guam
Kiribati
Nauru
Pacific Islands
Tuvalu

POLYNESIA

American Samoa
Cook Islands
Fiji
French Polynesia
Samoa
Tonga
Wallis and Futuna



WORLD DEMOGRAPHIC MAPS

These three maps provide specific data on the fertility, population growth, and mortality patterns of the world. They were developed by the International Statistical Programs Center of the Census Bureau for the Office of Population, Agency for International Development. Each map measures 10½ x 16 inches and is printed in color.

World Fertility Pattern, 1972.
(ISP-WCF-72) Births per 1,000 population are indicated for each country. Four separate tones of red and yellow show levels of fertility.

World Population Growth Patterns, 1972. (ISP-WCG-72) Annual rate of population growth is shown by percent for the countries of the world. Four separate tones of blue and yellow show levels of growth.

World Mortality Pattern, 1972.
(ISP-WCM-72) Deaths per 1,000 population are indicated for each country. Three separate tones of brown and yellow show levels of mortality.

Each map is priced at 25 cents.

(please detach along this dotted line)

ORDER FORM

Enter number of copies

- ☐ World Fertility Pattern, 1972 at 25 cents
☐ World Population Growth Patterns, 1972 at 25 cents
☐ World Mortality Pattern, 1972 at 25 cents

C56.242/3: F41/972
 C56.242/3: G91/972
 C56.242/3: M84/972

I enclose \$ _____ (check, money order, or Supt. of Documents coupons) or charge to my Deposit Account No. _____
 Total Amount \$ _____

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip code _____

MAIL ORDER FORM WITH PAYMENT TO

Superintendent of Documents
 U.S. Government Printing Office
 Washington, D.C. 20402

or any U.S. Department of
 Commerce district office

FOR USE OF SUPT. DOCS.

Enclosed
 To be mailed
 later _____
 Refund
 Coupon refund
 Postage

MAKE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
 To Insure Prompt, Accurate Shipment, Place Correct Address on Mailing Label Below

Superintendent of Documents
 U.S. Government Printing Office
 Washington, D.C. 20402

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

World Demographic
 Maps

Name _____
 Street Address _____
 City, State, and ZIP Code _____

POSTAGE AND FEES
 PAID
 U.S. GOVERNMENT
 PRINTING OFFICE
 375

Special Fourth Class Rate
 Book





Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Official Business

Penalty for Private Use, \$300

Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. Department
of Commerce



COM-202

Special Fourth-Class
Rate-Book

